NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETZ EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, Types cents per copy

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irring Place -- Irat an Orena-NIELO'S GABDEN, Prozdway, -Foot's Suvenge WALLACK'S TERATER, Broadway, -Potties or

WINTER CARDEN, Briadway. - Judita.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- OUR WITE-ROLY NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- COLUD'S CAVE-

BOWERY THEATHE, Bowery -POUP OF CUDIO'S CAVE-

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway - Two Giants, Two DWARTS, ALDINOS, WHAT IS IT, &c. at all hours. APRILO BIA. OR SPIRIT OF BEAUTY-At Sand 7% P. M. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way.—Etwoptan Songs, Dances, Bublisques, &t.—Ing. Semious Family.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.-Brutopia. AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. BALLECA.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street. - PREFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS. Afternoon and Evening.

HOPE CHAPEL 718 Frondway. - STERROSCOPTION OR MILEGOR OF UNIVERSE, AND TWENTY SEVENTE STEEL GROUP. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. - CURIOSITIES AND LECTORES, from 9 A. M. Uil 10 P. M.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brocklyn, -Ermorias Songs, Dances, Burningges Ac.

ATHENAUM, Brooklyn - ENTERTAINMENT BY THE PU

New York, Monday, April 11, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

Active preparations for the opening of the campaign on in the Arms of the Potomae. Generals Meade, Humphreys, Patrick and logalis had an interview with General Grant on Friday. The covers starm of Saturday has swollen the rivers to an almost unprecedented beight, doing considerable damage to public and private property. Bridges on the Grange and Alexandria Railread were swept away, and travel between Washington and the army was suspended yesterday. It has proved the most destructive so in of the season. The bridge over Bull run, near Union Mills, is entirely cone. This structure was one hundred and fifty feet long, The army will not be inconvenienced by these damages. as sufficient supplies are on hand at the front to subsits it until the road can be repaired, which was expected would

The arrival of the steamer Morning Star from New Orleans yesterday brings us news of the 2d inst. from our special correspondents, among which are details of the sloking of the rebel ram Tennessee and the burning

The Red river expedition is still more fully commented on, the battle, or skirminh, at the mouth of Cane river, and the reported occupation of Shreveport, La., being the

The rebel privateer Florida was reported to be at the Canary Islands on the 4th of March, where she remained for one day , and took in coal and provisions

The movements in the Southwest indicate the approach of active proceedings there. All the recruits in Missourt are ordered to the field, and veterans who are on furlough are to proceed at once to the front. The regiments of the Army of the Cumberland are to go to Nashville, and those of the Army of Tonnessee to Cairo.

The rebels, under Colonel McCrea, are said to be trating at Augusta, on White river, in great force, one hundred miles above Ball's Bluff. They drove out the small garrison holding that place, and forced them to retire to the gunboats.

We have news from Hayana and St. Domingo by the team thirs Respoke and Morning Star, which arrived at this port yesterday. Our advices are dated to the 5th instant. Considerable excitement had been caused in Havana by the transactions of one of the Cuban officials, who, it is said, captured from the slave traders on th coast two hundred negroes, whom he sold into slavery, York. Skirm hing between the Spanish troops and the natives in St. Doming still continued; but nothing decisive in the war there had occurred. There is nothing

tater from Mex.55 by these arrivals.

Yesterday was the eighteenth successive day that east winds have prevailed in this vicinity, and consequently the arrival of vessels at this port has been much retard ed, many being now overdue from European and South orn ports. Many vessels bound to Eastern ports are now anchored in Long Island Sound, and a number of those destined to this port from the southward have taken refuge to the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. A beavy rain storm visited this city and vicinity yesterday.

Michael Waters, alias Macgowan, an alleged bounty Sumper, was shot yesterday afternoon on the corner of Exchange place and Broad street, while attempting to de sart from a detachment of men who were en route for Washington. The shot was fired by Sergeant Townsend, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, who was afterwards arrested by the First precipct police, and

THE APOLITIONISTS OPPOSING ABOLITION. We have not yet seen in any abolition paper a word of hearty congratulation upon the strong vote in the Senate in favor of amending the constitution so as to abolish slavery, or any effort to assist us in bringing this great movement to a triumphant conclusion. This fact conclusively demonstrates the hypocrisy of the abolition editors. They do not care to have slavery abolished. They do not desire to do away with the agitation about slavery. They want to keep up the excitement in order to keep up their party. They only wish to use the negro as a donkey upon which they may ride into power. They have always professed a deadly bostility to slavery; but now, when the proper time has arrived to abolish the institution in a proper, legal and constitutional way, they have nothing to say about it.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.-We have received several communications upon the subject of establishing a soldiers' home-a refuge for the maimed heroes who have fought the battles of their country. In France and England this idea has been put into practice. The Hotel des Invalides, in Paris, and the Chetsea Hospital, near London, are indeed homes for soldiers, who are enabled, thanks to these institutions, to pass their days in peace, kindly cared for, meeting with the sympathy and respect of all classes. We should by all means carry out such a plan here. In the midst of all the Fair excitement there are still persons in our midst who find time to reflect upon the benefits to arise from a "Soldiers' Home." We have received the sum of ten dollars from a subscriber to commence a fund for that purpose, and invite further contributions from the friends of the soldiers. We shall give our hearty support to so commendable an undertaking.

The Country in Grent Danger-What Congress thight to Do.

What is the present condition of the country? In the midst of a gigante civil war, draining the loyal States of hundreds of thousands of their most vigorous men, and thousands of millions of money, we are enjoying a carnival of unbounded prosperity. On every hand extravagance, prodigality and speculation prevail. Delirium reigns in Wall street and among the giddy throngs of Broadway, and amid the splendors and the surging multitudes at the great Fair; in a word, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the madness of unlimited treasures rules the hour. Glorious spectacle this, and yet a most fearful delusion. It is like the feast of Belshazzar, while the legions of our irresistible enemy are gathering under the city walls.

The country is in danger, and the perils which menace it are great, and cannot be safely disregarded. We are gaily sailing now in smooth water; but we are borne along on the treacherous current of Niagara, which leads to the flashing rapids and the dreadful abyss below. Strong arms and a skilful pilot can save us by pulling for the shore; but in continuing to drift with the deceitful stream we shall be inevitably horne to destruction. We must bring this war to an end, and we must establish our financial system on a solid foundation during the present year, and provide, too, the agents for the restoration of the Union in a contimtional way, or chaos, financial and political, will come upon us.

Our hopes of a rescue are now in Congress. The administration of Abraham Lincoln has failed to meet the just expectations of the country. The last Congress, with a liberal hand, voted men, money, means-everything necessary, except a proper and comprehensive system of taxation, for a speedy suppression of the rebeilion; and yet, after three years of sanguinary war, the work is not yet accomplished. Hence the tax bills of the last Congress have failed to keep within hailing distance of the public expenditures. Greenbacks, in every shape and form, are multiplied; but as they are increased they diminish in value. Our old continental paper currency, the assignats of the first French republic and the worthless scrip of Jeff. Davis admonish us of what is to follow by the increase of paper money to meet the losses from its depreciation. The present Congress evidently comprehends, to a great extent, the dangers of the crisis and the remedies demanded. Several very important measures, already acted upon in the House or the Senate, show that neither branch is disposed to rely any longer upon the wisdom of President Lincoln.

First, in the bill which has resulted in placing Gen. Grant in the active command of all the armies of the Union, the two houses have recognized the lacompetency of Mr. Lincoln's military Directory at Washington, and have provided a capable and victorious soldier to direct the movements of our armies in the approaching campaign. This act alone has done wonders in reviving the confidence of the loyal States in the complete success of their glorious cause. Secondly, in its late unanimous declaration against the Napoleonic monarchy of Mexico the House of Representatives has administered a timely rebuke against the timid and temporizing foreign policy of the administration, and has thus taken another important step to repair its blunders and short comings.

The Senate, next, in its brief but broad and comprehensive resolution, providing for the abolition of slavery through an amendment of the constitution, has emphatically repudiated the absurd emancipation projects and experiments of the administration, and has boldly and bravely struck out in the right path for the absolute and permanent settlement of the slavery question. Thus while Congress, between the two houses, has satisfactorily interous prosecution of the war, in the promotion of General Grant, and has properly instructed the administration and warned Louis Napoleon in reference to Mexico, we have also the first practical sten taken towards the correction of the ricketty emancipation schemes of Mr. Lincoln, and towards a legitimate and speedy removal of this trouble of slavery from every State and Territory of the Union.

But still, looking to our financial affairs, and to the chances of the prosperity of this administration, the country is in danger. Relying upon General Grant and the brave and mighty armies in his hands, and our powerful co-operating navy, we expect the defeat and dispersion of the rebel armies in the interval to November next. With the fulfilment of this hope the task of strengthening our financial ave. tem to positive security will be comparatively easy in proper hands; but Congress, in this work, should not wait upon General Grant. In any event taxation is the only remedy that will cure this paper money disease: but, in the event of any serious disaster to our armies, nothing but the safeguards of taxation will save us from swift financial destruction. Above all other things, however, it now devolves upon Congress to take the initiative for a new administration. In the hands of our present inefficient Executive all that human wisdom may be able to provide in the way of legislative guides, supports, checks and balances will still be frittered away, and so, with the war ended, his blunders in the work of reconstructing the Union may prove more disastrous to the country than the war itself.

Congress, then, we repeat, should at once interpose its influence and its authority in behalf of a more acceptable candidate for the succession than Mr. Lincoln. In the way we have pointed out, the large anti-Lincoln majority of republicans and war and Union democrats in each house have the power in their hands to nominate our next President. Let them exercise this power, or all their efforts to remedy the mistakes and to supply the deficiencies of President Lincoln, and to save the country from financial and political confusion, may be labor thrown away.

THE GOLDEN QUEUE .- Assistant Treasurer Cisco is selling gold certificates, receivable at the Custom House for dues, at 165, when the speculators' price for gold is 169. Consequent. ly our merchants desire to purchase these certificates, and a long queue-a golden queueof merchants' clerks may be seen every day at the Assistant Treasurer's office. But there is only one clerk detailed to attend to this department, and, as the necessary calculations are somewhat intricate, the result is that the sale proceeds so slowly that merchants have to lose the services of their clerks for two or three days while they are awaiting their turns to purchase the certificates. We suggest to Mr. Cisco that three or four clerks should be detailed

for the certificate department, in order to ac- immense success of this great charitable under save much valuable time now wasted in the

THE CONGRESSIONAL SENSATION.—In some eetablishments-foundries, furnaces and the like where a great deal of dirty work is done, in making and repairing boilers, pipes, reservoirs, &c., all become so fouled in a short time that it is necessary to suspend operations periodically and devote a ay to blowing out the fines. Congress is e of these establishments, and has devoted Saturday to the work of purification. On that day, therefore, all the pent up accumulations of bad gas that are made in the members' minds during the five business days are let off and blown off, amidst dreadful screeching and many bad smells. We regard this as a most convenient and praiseworthy usage. It saves be country many alarms and the members much vexation of spirit. On that day members can fall into a fine frenzy at their leisure, and atter dreadful sentences, and the country knows that all that is said is said in a Pickvickian sense, and means nothing, or less than nothing, except to those earnest admirers of buncombe, the personal friends and constituents of the member who may happen to speak. No member, of course, would bring forward any practical business subject on that day of gas, since every member knows that for all the business purposes of Congress it is a dies non. And thus it is a day ruled out of the business calendar of Congress.

On the last occurrence of this day a motion was made in Congress to expel Mr. Long, of Ohio, for treasonable words spoken on the day before, and the opening of this flue let leose a vast accumulation of bad temper, particularly from Mr. Harris, of Maryland, who endorsed what Mr. Long had said, and much more. Congress then censured the speech of Mr. Harris, by a vote of ninety-two yeas to eighteen nays. From the fact that these proceedings took place on Saturday, and that Mr. Harris made his violent speech on that day, it is evident that the whole business of these expressions of sympathy for the South is clearly understood. Only eighteen votes were cast against censuring Mr. Harris, and even that small number of votes was not cast by men who are his adherents or admirers. Some of them were from opponents of that gentleman, who are disposed, however, to allow the largest liberty and even license to speech in the House. Neither Mr. Harris, Mr. Wood nor Mr. Long, therefore, can have the least hope of a vote in favor of their views. Nor do they speak in the expectation that their words can have any effect to stay the inevitable progress of this great war. They speak only out of a morbid desire for notoriety and a sensation. They want to be martyrs, and to be dreadfully injured in some cause or another-no matter what-and then to go about the world exposing their sores and exciting sympathy; or

they have heard that

The youth who fired the Ephesian dome Outlives in fame the pleus fool who reared it, and they emulate his fame, since, as it is necessary for them to be famous in some way, that way is better than none. No importance whatever should be attached to these speeches. They are the mere morbid expressions of a mania, and the severest thing that Congress can do against them is to leave them alone. When William the Third was told that a certain man in England wanted to be a martyr, William determined to disappoint him; and that is the course for Congress to pursue with such men as Long and Wood and Harris.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS .- We see it stated that two or three of our large hotels have contributed towards the fund in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers. What have the others done, and why do we not hear of contributions on the part of the omnibus and railroad lines, which are benefited so greatly by the establishment of the Fair in our city? The public would doubtless be pleased to obtain information on this subject

Since writing the above we have found the following announcement :-

The stage proprietors and owners of the following lines of stages, on account of the continued increase in the price of labor, hay, grain, and all materials used in connection with their business, are compelled to advance their fare to ten coult on and after April 11, 1864. Ten per cent of the grout receipt for the present week will be donated to the Sanitary Fair.

Madison Avenue Line—Marphy & Smith.

Fifth Avenue Line—Andrews & McDonald.

Consolidated Stage Company, New York—J. A. Marshall, President.

resident.
Twenty-third Street and Broadway-McLellands & ollis.
Sixth Avenue and Broadway—Marshall & Perry.

It will be seen, from this, that our omnibus proprietors are a most liberal people. They ncrease their prices one hundred per cent, and give ten per cent of one week's receipts to the soldiers' fund!

FIVE THOUSAND SAILORS WANTED .- The New York County Volunteer Committee want five thousand recruits for the navy. They will pay every sailor one hundred dollars if he enlists for one year, and two hundred dollars if he enlists for more than one year. They will also pay a premium of ten dollars to any person bringing a navy recruit to their headquarters in the Park. All that Jack has to do is to step up to Captain Blunt's office and get his money, cash down. Hitherto this naval recruiting has been shamefully mismanaged. Secretary Welles has driven at least twenty thousand sailors into the army, while good ships have been laid up for want of crews, and naval operations have been greatly retarded for the same reason. His treatment of the New England sea captains and fishermen lost the navy thousands of the best and and most experienced seamen in the country. Now that the recruiting department has been placed in abler hands, we believe that New York city alone will supply

the five thousand sailors required. FILL UP THE QUOTA. - Supervisor Blunt announces that ten thousand volunteers are wanted in this county. Three hundred dollars cash down, and from three hundred and seventy-seven to four hundred and seventyseven dollars United States bounty are the pecuniary inducements. This is enough maney to buy a farm or start a business, after the war is over. The draft is fixed for the 15th of April, and only a few more days are left for volunteers to make money by coming in out of the draft. The office is at the park, and the money is always ready. Now is the time to pocket seven bundred and seventy-seven doilars and serve your country.

ONE WEEK OF THE FAIR .- The grand Metropolitan Fair has now been opened one week, and has produced in our city an excitement almost unparalleled. Over half a million of dollars have been received, thus proving that our original estimate of one million as the receipts will be attained, if not surpassed. The

commedate the business community and to taking is the best answer that the people can give to the silly speeches in Congress made by Harris and Long. None other need be at-

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Vigorous Measures of Generals Grant and Sherman for Getting all the Froops Into the Field-The Atarm at Memphis Subsiding-The Rebeis Concentrating

on White River, &c.
St. Louis, April 10, 1864. A despatch from Provost Marshal General Fry to Pro General Grant directs sotive measures to be immediately aken to get into the field all recruits of the new organiza rend group at Louisville

General Sherman, in a despatch to the Governor of Missouri on the same subject, says the War Department has given him the control of all the veterans now beent, and requests him to have them sent to the furloughs. No excuse will be taken for delay and commanders of regiments will be held to strict accountability for absence of a single day. General Sherman says now is the time, if ever, when the soldier better then a thousand too late.

All regiments belonging to the Armies of the Ohio and Tennessee go to Cairo, where they will receive furthe

The steamer Silver Moon has arrived, with one day's

ater news from Memphis. The alarm lately experienced in that city was subiding. Preparations, however, were making to receive

force at Augusta, on White river, one hundred miles rison on duty there, compelling them to retire to the gun-boats. Measures were immediately taken to fortify Du-

Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim's Despatch. CAIRO, April 7, 1864.

The Mary E. Forsythe, one of the Memphis packets tarted out from here last night, under suspicious circum stopped. The commander of the fort at this place was ordered to bring her to, which he did after firing three shots across her bow. There seems to be good authority for the supposition that a number of trunks containing contraband articles are stowed away in her hold. An investigation is now going on; but nothing has ; et been discovered.

The Pursuit of Forrest. Re seems to keep very quiet. He still continues his daily visits to Hickman. He has sent a small force towards Memphis on a reconnoisance. General Veatch, with a considerable force of our treops, crossed the Tennessee river several days since. It is expected he will accomplish something. It is supposed that Forrest has withcrawn the larger part of his force towards Corinth, and will leave West Kentucky and Tennessee before long entirely by that route.

DEDICATION OF ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLY CHURCH.— The dedicatory services of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Ninth and Tenth avenues, and of which the Rev. Arthur Donnelly is pastor—took place yesterday foration, and were witnessed by a crowded and interested congregation. The ceremony of dedication has been so often described that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it in this connection. St. Michael's church will be among the handsomest in this city. It is constructed in the Gothic style, in all two hundred feet long, though, strictly speaking, the proper length is only one hundred feet, as the northern half, fronting on Thirty-second street, covers but one lot and is wholly occupied on the first story as a vestibule. Above this vestibule is an extension to the gallery of the church. The front on Eighty-second street is hence only twenty-five feet wide and cignty-five feet high, and it presents one majestic, elaborately wrought doorway—the principal entrance—with one immense wholey above. This front is wholly of cut brown Connecticut stone. The front, on Thirty-first street, is eighty-eet wide, with a massive tower on west corner, one hundred and free feet high. Thirty-first street being about eleven feet Ninth and Tenth avenues, and of which the Rev. Arthur

other building in the city, and set in something of a Mosaic order.

The interior is the style known as "open timber work." Fourteen large and valuable oil minings, representing Scriptural subjects, fill the spaces between the windows. Behind the altar there is a magnificent piece of fresco work, consisting of a representation of the Crucifixion, executed by Mr. Primo Boretti, a yeang and rising arrist of this city. The work has the merit of originality in many of its details, but it would occupy to much space to describe it. Under the galleries are the Tweive Aposties, including Paul and Barnabas. Above the galleries are the four Evangelists. The window is emblematic of the universality of the Catholic Church, representing the four great divisions of the world, each typifled by a female fluure worshiping the Blessed Secrament. The church will seat one thousand six hundred persons; but in the manner in which tatholics fill their churches it will hold nearer three thousand. The church is built in the most substantial manner, the average thickness of the walls being nearly three feet. The cost of the ground, including a pilot of four loss for a schoolbous together with

Thousand Dollars.—About one o'clock yesterday after-noon a fire broke out in the rear building of H. & C. P.

FIRE IN EAST FIFTHENTH STREET.-Two Horses Burner to DEATH .-- On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, a fir broke out in a frame stable, owned and occupied by Andrew McBride, at 203 and 205 East Fitteenth street. Two horses belonging to Mr. Livermore and Mr. Lesberger were burned to death; less on the horses about \$500; no insurance. Mr. McBride lost one hearse and one sleigh, valued at \$500; no insurance. Less on buildings about \$500; no insurance. Less on buildings about \$500; no insurance. From the sudden manner of the breaking out of the first his believed to have been the action.

FIRE IN BROADWAY .- About two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in an unoccupied frame cottage on Broadway, near Fifty fourth street, owned by Mr. Fleet. It was totally destroyed loss \$200.

Coroners' Inquests. FATAL JUNP BY A SOLDIER .- On Thursday last Thomas Geoghan, a soldier, was placed under arrest as a deser Geoghan, a soldier, was placed under arrest as a deserter and detained in a room in the third story of the military beadquarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets. Geoghan at the time was suffering from delirium treatens, and being left alone he leaped from an open window to the parement, sustaining a compound fracture of the left thigh and other injuries, from the effects of which he subsequently died in the New York Hospital. Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was readered by the jury. Geoghan was forty-five years of age and a native of Ireland.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE CEDAR STREET FIRE—Honora Milhony, the young Irish woman, twenty years of age, who was so terribly injured at the fire at No. 7 Cedar street on Saturday morning, sub-sequently died in the New York Hospital. Coroner Ranney yeaterday held an inquest on the body, when it appeared that the depeased, who had been employed on the fourth floor of the burning building, found it impossible to get down stairs, and to escape death by fire she leaped from the fourth story window to the sidewalk. In the fail her left arm was fractured, also the shoulder biade, and a deep cut was inflicted on her neck caused by the sharp edge of a stone on which she fell; besides which she sustained severe internal injuries. The jury found that doceased came to her death from injuries received by jumping from the fourth story window of store No. 7 Cedar street, April 9, 1864. Deceased lived in Sullivan street.

Supposes Success—Coroner Hanney yesterday held an inquest on the body of Joseph Hassiacher, a German,

inquest on the body of Joseph Hamslacher, a German, sixty years of age, who was found drowned in the dock foot of kivington street, East river. Becaused, who was extremely poor, left his home in Rivington street on Saturday morning, and was not seen again by his friends until he was found in the water. He belonged to the society of "Good Fellows." who talked seriously of expelling him the propagation of does, which caused him to be very low spirited. It is thought deceased jumped overboard, with the view of terminating a miserable existence.

HORRIBLE CASE OF CHILD MURDER.-The remains of a female intant were found in the alleyway of premises female infant were found in the alleyway of premises No. 16 Pitt street, with a piece of tape wound tightly twice about the neck, thereby causing strangulation. Coroner Rancey hold an inquest on the body. Dr. John Beach made a post mortem examination, and found that the deceased had usen born silve. The arms, neck and body of the child bore unmistakable evidences of having usen scalled before death, and, to flevs the horrible deed, the murderer had drawn the tape so tightly around the babe's neck as to produce strangulation. It was impossible for the Corone in And evidence polyting to the murderer, neither down any clue to the parentage of the deceased be ontained. The jury found that deceased came to her death by strangulation at the hands of some person to them unknown.

Trattan Orana,-To-night Robert le Diab'e will be given at the Academy. This favorite opera has never failed to draw a good house; and, despite the attractions of the Metropolitan Fair, we hope to see a numerous audience to welcome Meder! and Brignoli in roles which are ren-

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1864.

The advocates of the Currency bill, amendatory of th National Bank act, notwithstanding its defeat in the House, are confident of its becoming a law before the termi cation of the session. It will in a few days be brought up to the Senate substantially as originally reported in the floure. The feature in the bill which met with the most strengous opposition was the exemption of the national basks from State taxation. This feature is regarded as classed to be only just that the power which creates and regulates them should alone exercise the prerogative o from tax, but that the taxes shall be assessed and col tected by the general government. The stock in the hands of stockholders will, of course, be subject to local taxation as personal property. Under this law it is believed that the State banks would find it to be for their interest to become a part of the spetom, and thus the ourrency could be better regulated, and excessive

THE SLAVELY PROBERTION AMENDMENT. subt is now entertained of the passage by the House of the bill to amend the constitution. A number of democrats have already signified their intention to take greatly the transaction of business in the Senate, as it will take away from certain Senators many of the pre-

CONTINUATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL SESSION. It is not now expected that the labors of the prese session of Congress will be brought to a close before the first of July. Although the appropriation bills have all been attended to the most important neasures of the ression have yet to be introduced and Bank bills, either of which will occupy the att of Congress from two to four weeks. Besides this legiti-

The Navy Register for 1864 has just been issued. It is a volume of about three hundred pages, and contains all necessary information as to vessels and officers in the navy. The matter is more conveniently arranged than in previous registers. It reports the number of vessels, iron-clads and two rams, the Avenger and Vindicator. From December 31, 1862, to March 6, 1864, the navy has lost thirty-nine vessels by capture, destruction, snagging, wreck, &c., including six frop-clads and three rams.

nine months men states that, under the act of July 17 1862, there were received into the service, of this class thousand two hundred and five were militia. Twenty-five thousand dollars in bounty were paid to volunteers ac cepted under the act. By mistake of mustering officers and paymasters, bountles were paid to three thousand nine hundred and thirty-four Vermont nine months THE WESTERN MIGRATION.

THE NINE MONTHS SOLDIERS.

Captain James L. Fiek, United States Army, who has two emigrating parties from Minnesota, by way of the Northern route, to the great gold fields of Idaho, declines this year to accept a similar command. This is to be regretted, because hundreds of persons in the Northwest or Montana, via St. Paul, and it would be almost ruinous to them to attempt now to change to another route. The government will certainly select and detail some other officer for that duty, there being an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of assisting those who wish to emigrate by this route.

DEATH OF JOHN C. RIVES. John C. Rives, proprietor and publisher of the Congres sional Globe for the last thirty-five years, died at his residence, near Bladensburg, this morning.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT. enstrances from many of the leading railroad cor porations of the country were presented to the House of Representatives yesterday, against the extension of the

WARHINGTON POLITICAL CLUBS. Various political clubs have been organized in Washington, and among those most recently formed is the Ohio Union Club, with Solicitor Jordan as President. The society is devoted to the support of the future nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

THE WILKES COURT MARTIAL. retary of the Navy to re-assemble to-morrow.

REPORM OF ABUSES IN NAVAL CONTRACTS. supplies, which are shown to exist by the conviction of Stover, and the arrest of Scofield, Raymond and Savage. has been reported against by Senstor Hale, the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Therefore the old

THE PETITION OF THE SUCTIONED POR ATT The greater number of the engineers who have built engines are here petitioning Congress for aid. Mr. Hale has not yet reported on the subject. Without interfering with the merits of the claims, it is only just to say that to grant the prayer will increase the naval expenditures far

beyond the amount already considered by that Senator CAPTAIN HALSTRAD.

Captain Halstead, of the Military Examining Board, has een assigned to the staff of General Casey, as Assistant Adjutant General. This post entitles him to the rank of major. He served on the staff with distinction in all the

INSPECTION OF WESTERN MILITARY PRISONS. Lieut. Col. Marsh, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, has been relieved from duty on the Military Examining Board. and ordered to the West to inspect all prisons and depots for rebel prisoners. The Colonel has been for many months entrusted with some of the most important duties

Mountain, and has been frequently mentioned in official reports to the War Department for galfantry in action.

PECOTERY OF ME. PERNANDO WOOD Mr. Fernando Wood yesterday resumed his seat in the OUR MINISTER TO GUATEMALA.

OUR MINISTER TO GUATEMALIA.

Hon. William Kellegg, ex-member of Congress, of Illinois, has been appointed minister to Guatemala, and with his family left Washington yesterday.

Letter from Mr. Conway, of Kansas. New York, April 10, 1864.

My attention has just been called to yesterday's pro-

ceedings of the national House of Representatives, in which it appears that I am charged by the Hon. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, with having "offered" in the last Congress resolutions recognizing the Southern confederacy.

nation. I offered no such resolutions as the gentleman recognition to a prosecution of the war for a restoration of the Union on the old slaveholding basis. I expressed of the Union on the old slaveholding basis. I expressed to desire that the South should be limited to its own section, if the atternative were its supremacy is the North and over the continent. That was not only my position then, but it is my position now, and I am ready to stand by it for all time. I have regarded this war as intended, in the order of Providence, to redeem this mation from the power of slavery and reorganize it on the principle of the Jeffersonian ordinance of 1787. To the extent that it has been calculated to accomplish this I have been for it; to the extent that it has not I have been against it. This is, was, and always will be, my position—nothing more, nothing less. Mr. Cox knows perfectly well that the views expressed by me were based on two propositions (which, if he had not been willing to do me an injustice, he would have stated), to wit:—First, That the war had been managed in a manner to dissatisfy the masses of the people; and, secondly, that this rendered it probable that the party of which he was a flember would come into power and give the whole country back to the domination of the slaveholders. The result of the election in New York, which had occurred just before, and by which Governor Seymour was brought forward with high Presidential prospects, gave point to this apprehension, which was shared in, to a greater or less degree, by all sincere triends of the cause. Rather than we should have suffered such a mistortune, I would have recognized the confederacy a toursand times over.

The war has sub-tautisely settled down on a correct basis; and the struggle is now between the North and South, each in its absolute character. On this basis I am for the Union now and forover.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, April 10, 1864.

During the present week the United States Supreme Court will take up the case of Charles Horner et al. vs. Arthur W. Austin, from the Circuit Court of Massachusetts. This case will be followed by that of Joseph Jases; et al., plantiffs in error, vs. James S. Whitney, collector, &c., from the same court. These cases will be the last for argument during the present term, as the court will adjourn on Monday, the 18th inst.

THE FAIR.

Some Interesting Features Not Yet Noticed.

The Baffling Question .-- A Slight Blunder of the Printers.

The Harlem Stand, Roman Department, Trophies, Ac.

As the dear public cannot exist twenty-four hours without learning something through the columns of the HERALD about the Fair, we take advantage of the Sabbath quietude and the suspension of active operations at Palace Garden and Union square, to attede to some metters which in the excitement of the past week and the pressure of more interesting subjects upon our space were of necessity not overlooked, but crowded out. First

which contains many objects of interest, but has not repeived the notice which it deserved. The space it comoles is not large, but its display is in an loverse ratio. Is is located close by the Temple of Flora, and is under the

is located close by the Temple of Flora, and is under the direction of the Ladies' Union Aid Society. The articles on it have been contributed by people of various persuasions. The First Baptist church, in Brooms attect, and the Convent of the Sacred Heart (Catholic), at Mushe than the Convent of the Sacred Heart (Catholic), at Mushe than ville, have supplied the most valuable articles. Florant card tables, photograph albums, between trees, and card tables, photograph albums, between trees, and the results of the collection.

The TRABTURES OF A SPANSES WIN.

A portion of the collection was the property of the walking Spanish senorita, who, becoming tired of as world and its vanities, entered the convent of the forest these valuables were contributed by Madatos Florantees and the convent of the collection was an addition to the Convention for the Harlem stand. We believe they amendate two thousand five hundred dollars. Among them were a set of dimmonds worth \$400, branches yelued at \$50, and other articles of jewelry to the amount of \$1,000.

THE RAFFLING QUESTION—A BLIGHT MISTARE BY THE PRINTERS.

In our sketch of the proceedings at the great Par on Saturday (published in yeaterday's issue) there once and a slight blunder in the "making up" by the commoditiers. The press of important news was so great that some of the fair news had to be crowded out, and the protects in "outling down," secidentally out out one half—an incumeration with the balf unphilished, must have been entirely incomprehensible to our readers. For their benefit, therefore, we now republish the part that appeared in yeard day's issue, together with the emitted parton, as follows—

There are two all walnut, handsomely carved and mounted with album is valued at five thousand dollars, and

into one thousand shares, at five dollars each. When the shares are all discussed of the ribums will have become the property of the shareholder who, by open vots, will determine what disposition shall be made of them. Fach shareholder will be entired to a vote. It will-be noticed we have called these albums troublesome, because they have been a source of some talk and saendal among visitors and managers of the Fair. This subscription dodge is recarded as merely

ANOTHER FORM OF RAFFLING.

and hence a growth has come up from parsondem against the "unrighteous prictice." The Executive Committee have been somewhat exercised about the subject. Two meetings have been held, and another is to come of, to consider the albums, the subscription and the raffling. The committee, of course, intend to stand by their original anti-raffling resolution and the parsons. In justice to some members of the committee, it must be said that they have stock out uniformly for the raffling; but, having been besten, they intend to carry out, the will of the majority, like true democratz. Mr. George Griswold Gray, chairman, was one of the stonlest opponents of the parsons; but he assured our reporter yesterday that he intended to enforce, to the full extent of his power, the anti-raffling resolution of his colleagues. In this resolve he is, perhaps, simple doing his duty, and should recove the entire support of the committee. In various parts of the Fair yosterday the following notice was tacked up:—
Notice.—Resolutions of the Executive Committee.

Whereas, this committee has determined, upon the request of the Sapitary Commission, not to permit railing at the Fair, and have made public aunouncement of such determi-Fair, and have made public announcement matter. therefore Resolved, That it is due alike to the Commission and to the public that rafting shall not be allowed, directly or indirectly, in connection with and during the time of the Fair. Resolved, That the beads of cours tiess and all persons connected with the management of the Fair be requested to use their influence to check all attempts to dispose of articles by lot or channel in any form.

connected with the management of the Pair be requested to use their inluence to check all attempts to dispose of arti-cles by lot or chance in any form. Marcut 19, 1864. We understand that at the next meeting of the commit-tee the album business will be ruled out of the pale of the church and the Fair unless the subscription dodge to abandoned.

THE ROMAN DEPARTMENT—A LIKENESS OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP RUGHES.

The Roman department contains a scanty but very valuable collection of articles. All have not arrived from Italy as yet, but it is expected they will reach this port in a few days. Among other things which attrace attention here is a photograph of the late Archbishop Hughes, from a daguerractype taken about the year 1830 or 1840, by order of the Hon. Vanburgh Livingston, then charge d'affairez to Ecuador, South America. In connection with this department we may add that THE ITALIAN COMMENT ARE NOVING IN behalf of the Fair. The Italian Benevolent Society have held a meeting and resolved to solicit contributions from their countrymen in this city. Nor are the poor Italians behind their more favored brothren in this instropolis. We have before us a copy of the "Garibaidi Hymn," two

We have before us a copy of the "Garibaidi Hymn," use bundred copies of which have been printed at the expense of and sent as a contribution to the Fair by the children of the Italian evening school of the Five Points, under charge of the Childrens' Ald Society. The poor little things are indeed outsited to great credit, as no doubt the burthen of such a gift was for them greater than the large ums contributed have been for our merchant princes.

THE ARMS AND TROPHIES DEPARTMENT—ACTION ED-

SPECTING THE DRATH OF MRS. KIRKLAND.

The Committee on Arms and Trophies held an incetting on Saturday, respecting the death of the late Mrs. Kirkland, Mr. W. T. Bledgett, presiding and adopted the following resolutions:

on Saturday, respecting the death of the late Mrs. Kirkland, Mr. W. T. Blodgett, presiding and adopted the following resolutions:—

Whereas, this committee has received the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, a member of this committee, therefore,

Resolved, That we most profoundly recret the sudden departure from our midst of Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, our good friend and co-worker on this committee. After the exhausting labors of the day preceding her death, at midnight, but this building, she penned, in the cause of that charity she had so much at heart, the last sentences which were ever to emanate from her benevolent mind. In a few hours before the words had reached the good spirit, so full of genial benevolenes; had passed on, and stood there to receive the promise, "Be ye faithful unto death and I will give you the crown of life."

Resolved, For ourselves, it is a sad yet pleasing satisfaction to know that before her departure she was gladdened by the knowledge that the project to which she was so devoted, and which had of late taxed her time and energies, had become a gratifying and solendid success.

Resolved, That we tender her children and kindred, for their friespashel loss, our sincere commisseration and sympathy and we pray them to accept our hearfielt condolence. Resolved, That his committee attend her funeral, at the Rev. Dr. Beilows' church, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at one of clock P. M.

BOTHER THE FIRST.

This is a bother as to which way you shall turn when

Pr. Bellows Church, on Sunday, the 10th Inst., at one Sclock P. M.

BOTHER THE FIRST.

This is a bother as to which way you shall turn when you enter, where you shall go and how you shall begin to see so many things. As you cannot expect to see everything, it does not make much difference; so you ought to dive into the crowd and begin where you come up. If you ever do come up. Burke, it was said, conceived his sentences before he spoke them; but Fer threw himself into the middle or bis and trusted to God Aimighty to get him out. Follow Fox's example and begin anywhere. You will soon be very apt to turn up at that central point where it is

ALWAYS HIGH TIDE.

gin anywhere. You will soon be very apt to turn up at that central point where it is

ALWAYS HIGH TIDE.

That is around the Floral Temple, a Christmas edifice, whence ladies' eyes rain influence, and whence also ge fourth innumerable fragrant little packages made up of roses, paneles, and

That come before the swallow dares and take

The winds of March with beauty.

The winds of March with beauty.

The winds of March with beauty.

But don't try to discover which of the damsels whe possess this place is the Fair Ferdita. Don's stand and stare; they will ask you to buy bouquets, and it will be easier to cleave the hard wood sami with a leaf of the blue lotus than to resist them, and you'll spend all your money before you get to the pickpockets,

ST. PETER SAT AT THE CRIESTIAL GATE,

Not far from the hairy eagle, are the shelves pre pared for the contributions from Rome. They are eloquently empty, and would be white if it were not for the dust. Rome is, as usual, inte; and her contributions will arrive a day after the Fair. This is the more to be regretted, as these contributions are of great interest, especially that portion of them that is made up entirely of relics. The pieces of the Tarpeian rock would be interesting associates for the pieces of Piymouth rock for sale near by, and over the two stuffed skins of the geese that saved the capital by their cackling, there was likely to be a warm contest between the friends of some Congressman, who are respectively determined that their favorites thail receive as gifts these mementee of their great pre-

shall receive as gifts these mementos of their great pretotypes.

THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES:

Which of the many waterfalls deserves this distinctives
appellation it is impossible to say at the present time, as
the contest between the rival heads is still in progress.
The ladies in some of the stands labor under a disadvantage in this respect, as their stands are evidently restrained. This is to be changed by a removal of every
article that can constitute an obstruction at a distance of
less than eleves feet from the ground, and this change,
it is expected, will greatly stimulate the efforts of these
fair artists. Then, if they will only begin high enough
and go low enough, we shall see something worshy of the
ancients. Though the question is undecided, there is at
present a disposition in the public mind to san toward
tight hair, and this circumstance is a little is favor of the
uitimate triumph of the dark bair, as the public is always wrong at first.

ARTICLES CONSUMED DURING THE LAST WERE AP
THE RESTAURANT.

Poultry, Ibs.
Fish and lobsters, Ibs.